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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/852,848	05/11/2001	Kenneth Arneson	20-487	5684
7590 MANELLI DENISON & SELTIER PLLC 7th Floor 2000 M Street, N.W. Washington, DC 20036-3307			EXAMINER BARQADLE, YASIN M	
			ART UNIT 2456	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE 09/09/2010	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/852,848	Applicant(s) ARNESEN ET AL.
	Examiner YASIN BARQADLE	Art Unit 2456

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - If no period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(o).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 June 2010.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 7,8,26-28 and 30-32 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 7,8,26-28, and 30-32 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-152(e))
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
 6) Other: _____

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on June 22, 2010 has been entered.

Response to Amendment

2. The amendment filed on June 22, 2010 has been fully considered but are not deemed persuasive due the new grounds of rejection.

- Claims 7-8 and 26-28 and 39-32 are presented for examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 26, 28, 30 and 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chack USPN. (6751211) in view Helferich (6636733).

As per claim 26, and 30 Chack teaches a method of retrieving information by a first device (Fig. 3, 60) from a second device (fig. 3, 68), comprising:

formulating and storing a user specific retrieval profile designating a user specified pre-determined information relating to a calling communication device “In other embodiments of the invention, the transaction processing system identifies the telephone number or other identifier associated with a received call. Based on information known about the call initiator, the transaction processing system determines whether to automatically provide a URL to the call initiator. For example, customers of an organization operating the transaction processing system may notify the organization that they have the capability to receive and utilize a URL. The organization maintains a table of such customers based on the customer's telephone number, account number, or other identifying information. If the transaction processing system receives a call from a customer listed in the table, then the transaction processing system automatically provides a URL to the customer.” (col. 7, lines 9-22);

receiving a call together with call related information from a calling communications device calling a first telephone number (a telephone caller initiates a call to a telephone number associated with a transaction

processing system col. 7, lines 61-63. See also col. 9, lines 43-46 and the abstract);

terminating said call from said first calling device before answering (the transaction processing system provides a URL to the telephone caller without answering the call (col. 7, lines 61-65 and col. 8, lines 61-63);

associating a data with said call related information of said calling communication device “When the transaction processing system receives a request from a telephone caller for a URL (or otherwise determines that the caller can receive URLs), the transaction processing system may generate a custom web page for the caller having a unique URL. That URL is provided to the caller, thereby allowing the caller to view the custom web page on the caller's computer. The custom web page may contain, for example, information regarding the caller's account balance or information regarding pricing and availability of various products of interest to the caller” (col. 7, lines 9-49);

in response to detecting said call related information, automatically retrieving and transmitting said data according to said user specific retrieval profile (“The transaction processing system provides a URL to the telephone caller. The web page associated with the URL contains information requested by the caller” (col. 7, lines 9-32 and col. 7, lines 61-65; col. 8, lines 61-63 and col. 9, lines 46-48); and

Regarding claims 26 and 30, although Chack shows substantial features of the claimed invention including transmitting retrieved user-specific pre-designated information (requested URLs according to caller's capability) to a telephone number as explained above, Chack does not explicitly show a data message comprising a phone number.

Nonetheless, this feature is well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification of the system disclosed by Chack, as evidenced by Helperich (6636733).

In analogous art, Helperich whose invention is about wireless messaging system, discloses a data message comprising a call back phone number (col. 4, lines 54 to col. 5, line 6). Giving the teaching of Helperich, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and the advantage of modifying Chack by employing the messaging system of Helperich in order deliver desired data message to subscribers according to their preferred profile.

Helperich further teaches in response to a second call to said second phone number transmitting said user specified pre-designated information to said call communication device (col. 5. lines 1-25 and steps 220-222 figure 2B).

As per claims 28 and 32 Chack teaches a method of retrieving information by a first device from a second device, further comprising:

determining said second telephone number from call related information

associated with said call to said second telephone number by said calling communication device [col.6, 11-18 and col. 8, lines 24-32].

Claims 27 and 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chack USPN. (6751211) in view Helferich and further in view of Pepe et al USPN (5742668).

Regarding claims 27 and 31, although Chack and Helferich show substantial features of the claimed invention as explained in claims 26 and 30 above, they do not explicitly show converting retrieved user information to short message and transmitting to calling device.

Nonetheless, this feature is well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification of the system disclosed by Chack and Helferich, as evidenced by Pepe (5742668).

In analogous art, Pepe et al whose invention is about a network which provides a variety of electronic text delivery, receipt, and notification options system, disclose converting retrieved user information to short message and transmitting to calling device (col. 21, lines 40-52; col. 24, line 1-8 and col. 27, lines 1-8). Giving the teaching of Pepe et al, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and the advantage of modifying Chack and Helferich by employing the system of Pepe et al in order deliver a desired information to subscribers based on delivery format according to user's

profile and to devices of the subscriber's choice capable of receiving short message information.

Claims 7 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Makela USPN. (6301338) in view of Chack USPN. (6751211) and further in view of Helferich (6636733).

As per claims 7 and 8, Makela teaches the method of providing electronic mail notification to a communications device (abstract), comprising:

associating an email with said call related information of said calling communication device (col. 3, lines 27-46 and col. 8, lines 30-36); and
in response to detecting said call related information, automatically fetching said email to said calling communication device and transmitting said data according to said user specific retrieval profile (col. 5, lines 2-11; col. 3, lines 27-46; col. 5, lines 31-36 and col. 8, lines 30-36].

Regarding claims 7 and 8, Makela shows substantial features of the claimed invention including sending SMS and/or an email message to caller's associated email address automatically (col. 3, lines 27-46 and col. 8, lines 30-36). However, Makela does not explicitly show where the message includes caller specified pre-designated information.

Nonetheless, this feature is well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification of the system disclosed by Makela, as evidenced by Chack.

In analogous art, Chack disclose "When the transaction processing system receives a request from a telephone caller for a URL (or otherwise determines that the caller can receive URLs), the transaction processing system may generate a custom web page for the caller having a unique URL. That URL is provided to the caller, thereby allowing the caller to view the custom web page on the caller's computer. The custom web page may contain, for example, information regarding the caller's account balance or information regarding pricing and availability of various products of interest to the caller" (col. 7, lines 40-49). Giving the teaching of Chack a person of ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and the advantage of modifying Makela by employing the system of Chack in order to provide identified calling customers immediately with information that is pertinent to their call.

Chack further teaches formulating a user specific retrieval profile designating user specified pre-determined information relating to a call communications device "In other embodiments of the invention, the transaction processing system identifies the telephone number or other identifier associated with a received call. Based on information known about the call initiator, the transaction processing system determines whether to automatically provide a URL to the call initiator. For example, customers of an

organization operating the transaction processing system may notify the organization that they have the capability to receive and utilize a URL. The organization maintains a table of such customers based on the customer's telephone number, account number, or other identifying information. If the transaction processing system receives a call from a customer listed in the table, then the transaction processing system automatically provides a URL to the customer." (col. 7, lines 9-22).

As to claims 7 and 8, although Makela and Chack show substantial features of the claimed invention, Makela and Chack do not explicitly show a data message comprising a phone number to a calling communication device according to a user specific retrieval profile.

Nonetheless, this feature is well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification of the system disclosed by Makela and Chack, as evidenced by Helperich (6636733).

In analogous art, Helperich whose invention is about wireless messaging system, discloses a data message comprising a call back phone number (col. 4, lines 54 to col. 5, line 6). Giving the teaching of Helperich, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and the advantage of modifying Makela and Chack by employing the messaging system of Helperich in order deliver desired data message to subscribers according to their preferred profile.

Helperich further teaches in response to a second call to said second phone number transmitting said user specified pre-designated information to said call communication device (col. 5. lines 1-25 and step 220-222 figure 2B).

Claims 7 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pepe et al USPN (5742668) in view of Chack USPN. (6751211) and further in view of Helperich (6636733).

As per claim 7, Pepe et al teach the method of providing electronic mail notification to a communications device, comprising:

formulating a user specific retrieval profile designating a message delivery format and user specified pre-determined information for said calling communications device (col. 5, lines 33-63 and col. 19, lines 32-52. See also col. 21, lines 40 to col. 22, line 16);

associating an email with a first phone number (the number called by the subscriber) receiving a call from a communications device (subscriber portable device 32) [col. 21, 15-67]; and using call related information from said call to automatically identify (col. 6, lines 47-65 and col. 21, lines 18-67] and provide said email to said communications device after said communications device calls a first phone number [col. 7, lines 30-46 and col. 21, lines 18-67]. Although Pepe et al shows substantial features of the claimed invention including providing emails to a communication device, he does not explicitly

show in response to detecting a caller ID, automatically transmitting desired information to a device before answering a call.

Nonetheless, this feature is well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification of the system disclosed by Pepe et al, as evidenced Chack USPN. (6751211).

In analogous art, Chack whose invention is about a method for communicating information discloses a transaction processing system that provides a desired information (a URL) to a caller in response to detecting a caller ID and before answering the call (col. 7, lines 61-65 and col. 8, lines 61-63). Giving the teaching of Chack, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and the advantage of modifying Pepe's email providing system by employing the method providing information to a telephone caller without answering the call of Chack. One ordinary skill in the art would do so because the transaction processing system does not answer the incoming call therefore no connection charges are incurred since no connection was established.

As to claims 7 and 8, although Pepe and Chack show substantial features of the claimed invention, Pepe and Chack do not explicitly show a data message comprising a phone number to a calling communication device according to a user specific retrieval profile.

Nonetheless, this feature is well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification of the system disclosed by Pepe and Chack, as evidenced by Helperich (6636733).

In analogous art, Helperich whose invention is about wireless messaging system, discloses a data message comprising a call back phone number (col. 4, lines 54 to col. 5, line 6). Giving the teaching of Helperich, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and the advantage of modifying Pepe and Chack by employing the messaging system of Helperich in order deliver desired data message to subscribers according to their preferred profile.

Helperich further teaches in response to a second call to said second phone number transmitting said user specified pre-designated information to said call communication device (col. 5. lines 1-25).

As per claim 8, Pepe et al teach the method of providing electronic mail notification to a communications device according to claim 7, further comprising:

obtaining a communications device identifier when said communications device dials said first phone number, and using said communications device identifier to select said electronic mail message [col. 14, lines 46-63 and col. 21, 40-65].

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Yasin Barqadle whose telephone number is 571-272-3947. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00 AM to 5:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Dharia Rupal can be reached on 571-272-3880. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Application/Control Number: 09/852,848

Page 14

Art Unit: 2456

/Yasin M Barqadle/

Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2456